Number 339 THE February 16, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, February 16, 1793.

Pittſburgh, February 5, 1793.

The Subſcriber has for ſale at his houſe, a number of pieces of handſome rich coloured Chintzes and Calicoes, faſhionable ſhawls, and ſundry other articles, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms. He has occaſion for 2000 rails, for which, if good and ſtrait, he will give 8/4 per hundred; and alſo 1200 good broad rails, for which he will give 10/. per hundred, and 300 locuſt poſts, for which if ſtrong and ſtrait, he will give four pence a piece; and for 30 ſmall logs, 18 feet long, fit for ſleepers, and 1200 clapboards, he will give a generous price, as alſo for pine and poplar boards.

JOHN MARIE.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office Pittſburgh, January 1ſt, 1793.

A.

MAHLON Aber, Fort Waſhington; Robert Anderſon, Danville, Kentucky; John Allen, Weſtmoreland county; David Armſtrong, Redſtone; Andrew Archbald, Waſhington county; Alexander Anderſon, James Alexander.

B.

Hugh Burnia, Joſeph Beggs, John and Andrew Burns, Kentucky; Levi Burgeſs, Fort Waſhington; David Brodrick, Kentucky; Robert Barr, Waſhington county; James Brown, Lieut. Sam. Brown, Roland Boyd, Chartiers; Patrick Bigley, Sarah Bigley, Col. Ebenezer Battelle, Bellpre; Lt. Ruſſell Biſſel, Fort Waſhington.

C.

James Carſon, Kentucky; Rob. Campbell, William Coyle, Samuel Craig, near Niagara; Robt. Cummins, Waſhington county; Joſeph Crimier, Corner Leonard Corrington, weſtern army; Thomas Crawford, William Clark, Ligonier Valley; Jacob Cooper, William Chambers, Alexander Clement, care of John Irwin, Pittſburgh; David Conger, Waſhington County.

D.

Joſeph Dixon, Kentucky; Michael Dugan, Joſeph Debin, Frederick Dalcho, Michael Dowlin, Waſhington county, James Dugan, Weſtmoreland county; Joſeph Donaghy, Croſs creek; W. Donelly.

E.

James Eagleſon, Waſhington county; John Elick, Fayette county.

F.

Paul Fearing, Marietta; Andw. Fulton, Fort Waſhington; Thos. Fawcett, Chartiers.

G.

William Gilleland, near Fort Pitt; Miſs Ann Grant, Waſhington; Henry Gregg, Waſhington county; Nathaniel George, Hugh Galaſpy; James Gilmore, care of James Pollock, Eſq. Ligonier valley.

H.

Captain Samuel Henly, Fort Waſhington; William Harvey, Mrs Jane Heany, Waſhington county; William Hamilton, Weſtmoreland county; Robert Hamond, Waſhington county; John Hunter, Waſhington county; Thomas Hardy.

I.

Andrew Johnſton, Waſhington county; Allen Jack, light dragoon; James Johnſton, Kentucky; Thos. Irwin, attorney at law, Waſhington; Mrs. Jane Irwin, Waſhington county; Peter January, jun. Kentucky.

K.

Jacob Kreever, Marietta; David Kennedy, near Fort Pitt; William Kennedy; David Kelly, Jas. Knox, Chartiers; John Kirkwood, John Kennedy, Robert Killoore, Louiſville, Kentucky.

L.

Col. Henry Lee, Kentucky; Jas. Laird, John Love, Waſhington county; Thomas Linſey, Kentucky; James Lowrey, Forks of Yough.

M.

Kennedy Morton, Waſhington county; John Martin, Chartiers; Enſign Andrew Marſchalk, Fort Jefferſon; Mr. Michael, Samuel M'Elpenney, Weſt Liberty; Daniel M'Cleer, James M'Call, James and Hugh M'Mullen, Joſeph Harriſon, Croſs creek; George M'Culloch, Chartiers; William M'Ferry, Alexander M'Gregor, Lexington, Kentucky; Lt. Edward Miller, Fort Waſhington; Mrs. M'Kibbin, Redſtone; Alexander M'Conochie, Robert M'Clure, Weſt Liberty; Ann Morriſon, near Redſtone; Joſeph Moore, Daniel M'Kinly, Wm. Miſkelly, James Maxwell, Eſquire; David M'Caſhlemſter, Kentucky; Robert Mack, Kentucky; John M'Arther, Allen Meens, John M'Cormick, Monſ. Morel, Gallipolis; John Moore, near Waſhington; Walter M'Mouſs.

N.

William Nourſe, Kentucky; Jno. Nelſon, ſergeant; William Newel, Buffaloe ſettlement.

O.

Captain Dudley Odlin, Marietta.

P.

Anthony Palmer, David Pentecoſt, Waſhington, Joſeph Porter.

R.

James Rutherford, William Roſs, Fayette county; John Ralſton, Jas. Richards, William Riddy, Thos. Reed, Robert Riddle, Jas. Reed, Hanley Reed.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Eſq. Fort Waſhington; William Small, Holſton river; Enſign Peter Shoemaker, Alexander Sloane, William Sinclair, ſurveyor, Waſhington cov. Thomas Smith, ſergeant, Captain Rogers's company; John Shariff, Ebenezer Sprout, Eſq. Marietta; William Stewart, Richard Stephenſon, Thomas Sands, John Small, Oliver Sprout, Wm. Small, Redſtone; Hugh Stephen, William Sampſon, William Southworth.

T.

William Tharp, Buffaloe; Samuel Thompſon.

V.

Solomon V. Van Renſſelear, Lt. light dragoons, James Veech, Fayette county.

W.

Hercules Whaley, Fort Waſhington; Patty Wakefield, Major Hatfield White, Marietta; Elias Wallen, Fort Waſhington; James Williams, Peter Willon.

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Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, November 6.

THE meeting of the Catholics, held laſt week at Whiſtler's, Exchequer ſtreet, and declaration agreed on, compleats the triumph of that body--not only in ſound argument--but, we will add, in eloquence.

Never was bigotry, ignorance, and falſehood more ably expoſed, than were thoſe of the corporation of Dublin, by the anſwer which the meeting has publiſhed to their addreſs—the wiſdom of Proteſtant aſcendancy ſtands a good many points lower in conſequence.

The debate--or rather—the diſcuſſion (for there was no difference of opinion) of that day, evinces the Catholics of Dublin to be poſſeſſed of ſentiments and ſpirit that render them every way worthy the liberty they ſeek—and which, in fact, are the beſt pledges for their attainment of it—Men feeling and ſpeaking thus, never fought freedom in vain.

It is peculiarly pleaſing to obſerve, that though every perſon who ſpoke on that occaſion uttered the ſentiments of a man, with the ſteady tone of one who is conſcious of that character--yet not a ſentence was delivered that did not beſpeak the moſt peaceful and loyal diſpoſition. Their friends rejoice at this--for it is peaceful and conſtitutional—yet ſteady conduct, that can alone give ſucceſs to their purſuit.

Letters received in London from Turin, mention, that General Paoli died at Corſica, of an apoplectic fit.

Lord Cornwallis does not leave India till after Sir John Shore's arrival—it will probably, therefore, be eight or ten months before his Lordſhip can be in England.

November 15.

In many parts of the weſt of England, a ſevere epidemic, under the form of Scarlatine Anginoſa, has for ſome time paſt prevailed in ſo great a degree, that of many villages, particularly Holdſworthy, 9-10ths of the inhabitants have been confined at the ſame time.

The complaint originated in the very frequent and heavy rains that almoſt deluged the country.

November 16.

We hear that our government and miniſtry are inſtructed from the cabinet of St. James's, to grant every reaſonable privilege that may be requeſted by any of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects at the opening of the ſeſſion; a circumſtance that muſt rejoice all true friends to this country, which then and only then, can enjoy its natural and local advantages, at preſent cramped and ſmothered by political prohibitions and partial laws.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The French Princes have not diſmiſſed the emigrants, as was reported; they have only permitted the commanders of the ſeveral corps to grant furloughs to thoſe who applied for them. Not a man has deſerted from the Prince of Conde's army, or the Duke de Bourbon's.

November 11.

Inſult offered to the Britiſh flag.

On the authority of a reſpectable correſpondent, we announce to the public, that the Captain of a French frigate, in the harbour of Genoa, has lately dared to offer an unpardonable inſult to the Britiſh flag—the particulars are as follow:

"Rear Admiral Goodall, who with his ſquadron in the harbour of Genoa, was celebrating the loyal feſtivity of the acceſſion of his Sovereign to the Throne of Great Britain, by hoiſting all the colors and pendants, and a diſcharge of artillery, received, as uſual, a complimentary return from every ſhip in the harbour, except by a French frigate, whoſe name our correſpondent does not mention. The Admiral, aſcribing this either to forgetfulneſs or ignorance of the French commander, ſent him three different ſummonſes to return the courteſy, but the haughty Monſieur thrice refuſed compliance.

The admiral, fired with indignation at ſuch a conduct, fired ſeveral broad ſides in the French ſhip, whom he muſt have ſunk in a few minutes, had is not been for the interference of the magiſtrates, who ſolicited the admiral in the moſt urgent manner, to moderate his reſentment.

The admiral, with dignified condeſcenſion, yielded to their repreſentations: but ſaid the French frigate ſhould not quit the harbour without farther orders from him.

The matter reſted thus when this account came away, and may, it is ſuppoſed, lead to more ſerious conſequences."

American Affairs.

BOSTON, January 23.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

A nation's born—let freedom, loud,
Thus echo to the ſkies,
Succeſs to Gallia's new-born ſons!
Columbia's free allies.

As a prologue to the feſtive ſcenes of the week, a number of citizens dined together at the Coffee houſe, on Monday laſt. The firſt toaſt after dinner, was—

"Univerſal Liberty and Equality—and the laſt,

"May tyranny, deſpotiſm, and uſurpation, with their concomittants be forever blotted from the records of man, and be ſecurely depoſited in the archieves of that region, prepared by the Deity for the reception of every evil work."

While a large number of citizens will partake of an entertainment at Faneuil hall, tables plentifully ſupplied, will be ſpread in State ſtreet—at which all thoſe who chooſe, will be admitted.

The citizen ſoldiers of the Boſton fuſiliers will dine together, to morrow, at Bryant's, Liberty Hall, in Equality lane, ci-devant, Royal Exchange lane.

At the ſtump of Liberty Tree, an entertainment is provided for a large number of citizens, who have uſually celebrated propitious events at that ſpot.

A ſubſcription is on foot for a ſplendid illumination of the ſtate houſe.

At Charleſtown, Roxbury, Watertown, and ſeveral other places, very handſome preparations are making for an extenſion of the feſtivity.

A large new flag will be diſplayed from the pole at Oliver's dock.

We are told that a ſmall balloon, bearing in large characters the words Liberty and Equality, and the flag of the United States, will be ſet off to morrow from the Market ſquare, between the hours of three and four paſt noon.

A correſpondent wiſhes to make it known, that the cockades to be worn to morrow by the Independent Fuſiliers, are made by a lady, an inhabitant of this town, and not by the French lady, mentioned in the Gazette of Monday laſt.

INFORMATION.

The committee appointed to superintend that part of the feſtival of Thurſday next, which preſents a peace offering to liberty and equality, inform their fellow citizens that the proceſſion will move from Ferry ſtreet, North end, at 11 o'clock, from thence will proceed thro' Middle ſtreet, Union ſtreet, and Cornhill, paſſing on to Liberty Stump, from thence to the right into Common ſtreet, thence paſs to the dwelling houſe of citizen Hancock; thence thro' Winter ſtreet, to the houſe of citizen S. Adams; thence thro' Summer ſtreet, paſs on to Federal ſtreet, to the houſe in which the convention of Maſſachuſetts adopted the Federal Conſtitution, and paſs on thro' Kilby ſtreet into State ſtreet; where tables will be provided, on which will be diſplayed refreſhment. As ſuitable perſons are provided to conduct the feſtivity, the committee anticipate the utmoſt convenience to the citizens, and the prevalence of order and fraternal affection.

January 24.

THE DAY!

UNDER the auſpices of Heaven, the revolution in France has been accelerated by cauſes which have never been deemed auxiliary to the cauſe of liberty. The phrenzy of faction has been as inſtrumental in producing converts to the creed of "Equality," as the too ſudden diffuſion of reaſon over the mind of a nation, which had long relinquiſhed the right of "thinking for itſelf."

On the dawn of this auſpicious day, while the patriot citizen exults in the triumphs of reanimated Franks, the proſpect of a revolution throughout the globe, muſt ſweeten the happieſt moment of feſtivity.

Welcome blythe day with feſtive garlands crown'd,
Thou earth proclaim it: and ye ſkies reſound!
And thou, O Boſton, miſtreſs of the towns,
Whom the pleas'd Bay, with amorous arms ſurround,
Teach the wide world, that at thy "civic feaſts,"
Freedom's the toaſt, and "citizens," the gueſts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

The mail from the ſouthward, due here laſt Tueſday, was robbed ſoon after it left Baltimore. Few, if any letters, however, are ſaid to be miſſing; the perſon who ſtopped the boy, having taken the portmanteau into an adjacent wood, and after opening ſeveral letters and packets, and taking out bank notes to a conſiderable amount, made off and left the budget uninjured.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of Kentucky have paſſed an act, giving further time to proprietors of lands, within their juriſdiction, for ſurveying the ſame, and for returning plats and certificates to the regiſter's office. The time allowed for the purpoſe of ſurveying, is to the firſt of January 1794—and the term of one year, from the 8th of Auguſt next, for returning plats and certificates into the regiſter's office. It may be proper to mention alſo, for public information, that all lands in the ſtate of Kentucky are liable to pay an annual ſtate tax of ſixteen pence, Virginia currency, per hundred acres, the firſt payment to be made the fourth day of February, inſtant: on failure of entering the lands by the fourth of February 1795 with the commiſſioners of the county, and paying up all arrears of taxes, with intereſt at five per cent. to that day, ſuch lands are to be forfeited to the ſtate. This law equally affects reſidents and non-reſidents, nor is there any other duty required of the proprietors.

According to letters from Europe, "the French National Convention have ordered the printed trial of Charles the I. of England, to be tranſlated and publiſhed for the uſe of the members; and that it is conjectured by many, the King and Queen will make the ſame end that he did. M. de la Fayette continues in priſon. Some juſtify him on the principle of his having gone as far *with the people* as, in honor, he ought to have done; or, at leaſt, as he thought he could do, conſiſtent with his oath to the new conſtitution. Perhaps he ought to have gone further, and ſtuck to his party, and thus have reſtrained many of the enormities that were committed. It is certainly a wrong part to take, which renders a man obnoxious to both ſides."

The new theatre in this city is now finiſhed. It is computed to hold, with perfect convenience, two thouſand people.

The committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, appointed to enquire into the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition under General St. Clair, have reſolved, that no farther teſtimony will be received by them after this day, the 2d of February.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, dated January 29, to his friend in this city, contains the following intelligence: "I have juſt returned from the examination of a man who is ſuſpected to be the villain who robbed the mail on Monday—he is committed for trial—and though a man of genteel manners and good family, had every appearance of guilt. Circumſtances are much againſt him."

A Baltimore paper of the 24th inſt. contains the following ſummary of foreign intelligence.

That 5000 of Clairfayt's army have deſerted, and that the General was aſſaſſinated.

That Bruſſelles and Oſtend are in the poſſeſſion of the French.—Another report was current, but not believed, that Gen. Dumourier, fluſhed with his ſucceſſes, had advanced to the town of Halle, near Bruſſelles, where he was ſurrounded by the Auſtrian army.

That an inſurrection has broke out at Bruges, in Brabant—the popular party, on hearing of the ſucceſs of the French arms at Mons, roſe againſt the court party; ſeveral were maſſacred; the gates are ſhut, and no one permitted to depart—That the fate of Louis XVI. may now be very clearly augured—firſt by the convention taking upon them the authority of trying him; and next, by the propoſal of M. Manuel "that thoſe who might ſpeak in his favor ſhould be under the protection of the law," being received with murmurs and hiſſes.—That a Dutch ſhip put into Dover harbour on the 15th of November, which on the day before was blown into Calais by ſtreſs of weather; ſhe had on board ſeveral French emigrant noblemen, who could not conceal themſelves from the municipality. They apprehended and conducted them to priſon; and ſeveral cheſts of money belonging to them, were ſeized for the ſervice of the ſtate.—That the report of Mr. Pitt's reſignation was premature—That thirty thouſand manufacturers are at this moment out of employ in the city of Lyons only, and the poor are abſolutely ſtarving—That the Sovereign Pontiff has publicly announced from the Papal chair the poſſibility of the French ſoon coming there to pillage the churches, carry off the ſacred vaſes, and renew in that city the depredations which the barbarians committed there in the fifth century, under the command of Attila—The Pope obſerves, that his age and his character do not admit of his putting himſelf at the head of troops to repulſe the enemy; that the avowed intention of the French to extinguiſh the ſacerdotal race, prevented him from going in his pontificial robes, in imitation of St. Leon, to meet the deſtructive ſcourge which threatens the city. That the people muſt ſee the ſteps they have to take.—On this declaration being made, Prince Borgheſe and other diſtinguiſhed perſons proteſted that they would defend their country to the laſt drop of their blood. The people cried out their intentions to do the ſame, and meaſures are already taken for their defence. A good army well poſted in the midſt of the marſhes which cover the road from Civita Vecchia to Rome, would embarraſs the enemy.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated November 24, to a gentleman in New York.

"Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent, and Bruſſelles, are taken by Dumourier's army.—The French have, at the ſiege of Mons, killed 4000 Auſtrians, taken 1500 priſoners, and an immenſe quantity of proviſions and ſtores was found in that place."

Congreſs

MONDAY, January 28.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of Jonathan Wheeler, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Baldwin preſented the petition of Edward Telfair and John Wereat, praying compenſation for ſupplies furniſhed the American army during the invaſion of Georgia by the Britiſh. Read and referred as above.

Mr. Mercer preſented the petition of John Aſhton, an officer of the late Pennſylvania line of the army. Read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Milledge preſented the petition of William Mathews, which was read and referred as above.

TUESDAY, January 29.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the Houſe, that the Senate have conſidered the bill ſent from the Houſe, entitled an act to regulate claims to invalid penſions, and have agreed to the ſame with amendments—in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.

In committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts. Mr. Steele in the chair.

The committee made ſome progreſs in diſcuſſing the bill—they then roſe, and the chairman reported accordingly—and the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 30.

William Pinkman, Eſq. member from Maryland, in the place of Joſhua Seney, Eſq. appeared, was qualified, and took his ſeat in the Houſe.

The petition of George Brown was read, praying compenſation for diſability, in conſequence of a wound received in the ſervice during the late war. Referred to a ſelect committee.

The petition of Patrick Dennis, commander of the revenue cutter for the diſtrict of New York, was read, praying an augmentation of the pay of the officers and crew of ſaid cutter. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A repreſentation was read from ſundry of the printers and bookſellers of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the duties on royal, medium and demy printing paper, may be taken off; alſo on imported rags. Referred to the ſelect committee on the petition of the ropemakers of Providence, R. I.

THURSDAY, January 31.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate by Mr. Otis, their ſecretary, informing the houſe, that the ſenate have conſidered the amendments to the bill for regulating coins, and for other purpoſes, and have concurred in the ſame with an amendment to the laſt amendment of the houſe. He alſo informed the houſe, that a letter, directed to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, ſigned LEBRUN, had been read in the ſenate—which he was directed to bring to the houſe.—The meſſage was laid on the table.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, January 23.

A petition from a number of inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, was read, praying a further grant of money to improve the road from Sunbury to Hamburgh.

A letter from the comptroller general, was read, incloſing ſundry papers, which he intended to lay before the committee appointed on the accounts between Pennſylvania and the United States, viz. a book marked A, of 84 pages, being an abſtract of the comptroller general's proceedings from 14th November, 1791, 'till the cloſe of the laſt year. Alſo, a file containing copies of 127 letters written on the ſubject. "Theſe at the ſame time they will ſhew ſome of the difficulties which have ariſen in the progreſs of this work will ſhew, that, notwithſtanding I exhibited all our accounts before July 1791, yet there hath been much of my time ſince occupied therein." Ordered to be committed to Meſſrs. Lardner, Hannum, and Gallatin.

SATURDAY, January 26.

A petition of Hannah Lewis, widow and relict of Curtis Lewis, deceaſed, was read, ſetting forth that her late huſband's eſtate to the value of 4000 l. was confiſcated, ſold, and the amount thereof paid into the treaſury of this commonwealth, whereby ſhe has been reduced from affluence to a ſtate of poverty; that having neglected to apply in due time for her right of dowry, therefore prays relief in the premiſes.

Order of the day.

Committee of the houſe went thro' and reported the bill, providing for ſettling the accounts of the commiſſioners and treaſurers of counties, with amendments.

WEDNESDAY, January 30.

Petition from Weſtmoreland, ſtating that the frontier of that county is the moſt extenſive of any towards the hoſtile Indians—and praying that the legiſlature may relieve them from part of the burthen of defence, by throwing part of it on the other counties.

A meſſage was received from the governor by the ſecretary of the commonwealth, reſpecting the governor's correſpondence with the bank of North America, relative to the inveſtment of the ſinkings of the fund provided for the redemption of the ſtate debts in the ſtock of that inſtitution.

A committee of three, viz. Meſſrs. Morgan, Hare, and Gallatin, were appointed to bring in a bill for authoriſing the commiſſioners of bankruptcy to proceed on all commiſſions iſſued previous to the expiration of the old law.

The report of the committee reſpecting the increaſing the ſalaries of the aſſiſtant judges of the common pleas was read the ſecond time, and after ſome conſideration, negatived, by calling the yeas and nays 27 to 29.

THURSDAY, January 31.

A petition and remonſtrance againſt the meaſures adopted by the commiſſioners for opening the Lancaſter turnpike road, who, it is alledged, have not acted agreeably to law, in regard to the demarkation thereof.

The petition of Alexander and George Fowler and others reſiding on, and adjacent to the waters of Chartiers creek—referred to Meſſrs. Stokely, Torrence, and Morton.

A memorial was presented from Josias Gambell and others, millers on said creek, in favor of its being declared a public highway.

Pittsburgh, February 16.

Monday last a detachment of 120 men, under the command of Captain Slough, arrived here, and on Wednesday proceeded on for Legionville, the Head-Quarters of the army.

The Circuit Courts will be held by the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as follows:

By the Chief Justice and Justice Yeates.

In Mifflin county on the	29th April
Huntingdon	2d May
Fayette	9th ditto
Washington	14th ditto
Allegheny	20th ditto
Westmoreland	27th ditto
Bedford	3d June
Franklin	10th ditto

By Justices Shippen and Bradford.

In Berks county on the	29th April
Northumberland	7th May
Cumberland	14th ditto
York	20th ditto
Lancaster	29th ditto

WASHINGTON *(on the frontiers of Pennsylvania)* February 1, 1793.

On receiving in this remote part of the world, the animating news "that the French republic is no longer in danger," the Washington Mechanical Society, in order to evince the high sense they have of so great, and so good an event, met at the house of Mr. Kuntz, on Wednesday evening the 6th inst. to celebrate the day—As they had neither bells to ring nor cannon to fire, the Society concluded that the best testimonial they could then give of their inexpressible and heartfelt joy on the occasion, was, by spending the evening in conviviality and friendship, and drinking the following toasts:—

1. The French Republic.
2. The Rights of Man—may they be known and assented by every rational being throughout the world.
3. The French arms—may they be always successful in the cause of freedom.
4. The National Convention of France.
5. The United States of America, and her Mechanics
6. May every Freeman continue to despise the pageantry of Courts, and to reverence human nature in his own person.
7. A speedy and total overthrow both to King and Priest-craft.
8. May every nation on Earth teach their Officers of Government, that they are their Trustees and Servants, and at all times accountable to their Employers.
9. The President of the United States.
10. The Governor of Pennsylvania
11. Thom is Jefferson.
12. James M'Intosh.
13. Thomas Paine.
14. The Memory of Voltaire and Franklin.
15. Peace on Earth and universal good will to man.

The Revd. SAMUEL PORTER.

SIR,

I HAD an opportunity of reading your publication of December last. Amazing to relate: you profess to be a follower of Jesus of Nazareth.—I ask does your publication betray one single trait in the character of the Prince of Peace?—No, for, the rancour of soul you there discover, evidently discover who you are. What can be more subvertive of the religion of Jesus, than such contemptious treatment of your fellow Christians.—From what you have expressed, it is not hard to predict, that if you had power, and forms of law, equal to your malice, we would soon see it blazing forth in fire and faggot.

I ask you, sir, have you done an honor to Calvinism? No, I am a Calvinist, and I feel myself deeply wounded and disgraced by your self-contradictory, scurrilous declamation—and I am persuaded I speak the sentiments of many Calvinists whom you have greatly dishonored.

I am, sir, &c.
A CALVINIST.

ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By an INHABITANT of the WESTERN COUNTRY.

(Concluded from our paper of the 2d inst.)

AT last these vultures, after having invited all tyrants and despots successively to join them, are in fact supported by powerful armies, and rushing against their country to dislodge liberty and justice from the forsaken nest of tyranny and oppression, while their emissaries and friends in France, are coolly and secretly plaining the worst they can, insomuch that the whole national assembly has several times been at the eve of being blown up, or murdered by their hellish contrivances. Such are the sad circumstances the French patriots are reduced to, they must strike from all sides; inspired by an universal severity, an universal dread, in the mind of the creeping aristocrats, disguised under all forms and shapes; sometimes basely employing women to perpetrate what they could not do themselves, without raising a greater suspicion, or those zealous patriots must yield shamefully to the wickedness of their opponents, and bow themselves under the yoke.

Who is the man of spirit, the friend of himself and of his offspring, the good man, that would not act to the last to remain free; especially when the most torturing oppression waits for him in case of failure. Perhaps it will be objected that the storming of the palace of the Thuilleries, the provisional deposition of the king, is a proof of the effervency of the lawless men who have countenanced it; and that any breach of a constitution freely agreed upon, is the highest offence that can be committed in a free country. This argument, though true, under a general sense, is nevertheless capable of exception in the special circumstance the French were in, when the national assembly of France had made all the decrees necessary to enable the executive power, to oppose effectually, a formidable enemy, to secure the internal part of France against domestic disturbances; when an immense number of men have individually offered themselves to defend their country, and support their rights; the executive remained inactive; regiments were not completed in number; express refusal was made to the sanctioning of the several decrees providing for forming an encampment in an intermediary place between Flanders and Paris, for the banishing of the non juring priests, known by their exertions to engage subreptiously, the opinion of the multitude, by their dangerous sophisms; when during that dangerous inactivity, kings and emperors were acting the most vigorously, taking cities, rapidly penetrating in the internal part of the kingdom, would Frenchmen remain idle, and prefer to be enslaved constitutionally, if I may say so, than to defend themselves unconstitutionally.

There is certainly a considerable quantity of political strength in a constitution; there is a great degree of confidence to be placed in any individual entrusted with the executive power, but when the danger is very great and very near; when nothing is done to answer the end for which the constitution was made; when there is a great suspicion of the executive power; when it would be very dangerous to postpone the remedy, and wait until a new convention be held; I say that when all these circumstances are concuring, as has been the case in France, it is not a paradox to support, that the national assembly was sufficiently authorised, in making a provisional alteration, in the frame of government, by deposing the king, upon a petition of a considerable number of inhabitants especially of the city, where government is sitting, of course pretty well informed of what is urgent to be done for the public safety.

In a political crisis, it is sometimes wise, even indispensable, to sacrifice the formalities to the main point; those that would support the contrary might as well say, that national defence is not allowed in any case whatever, no more against an assaulting highwayman than against the assaulting king of Prussia; that one must always rely upon the public authority, should it be unable or unwilling to afford any relief; or that a Christian should prepare to die, acting according to the prescriptions of physicians, rather than to recover by his own skill and exertion: moreover, the French nation has ratified since, in a general convention, the temporary deposition of the king; which it abolished royalty for ever in France. Hence the event proves, that the public opinion was pretty well known by those who had petitioned first for the provisional deposition of the king; that no legal complaint can be brought against what they did, according to that axiom, *vol nti non fit injuria*, injury is not done to a man in doing to him what he wishes to be done.

What has been reported about non-juring priests in France, sadly used in several circumstances; might also induce some people among us to commiserate them, and receive a bad impression against French patriots on that account, for want of knowing the groundless reasons to which these priests have continued obstinately to refuse to take the civic allegiance.

Several abuses had taken place in what concerned the discipline of the gallican church; the national assembly took them into consideration, and made the several amendments and regulations it thought proper to do: seeing that the immense revenues this church enjoyed, were employed to the pious uses they had been granted for in former ages; it appropriated a considerable part of them, to the benefit of the nation; and provided for the support of its ministers by moderate stipends: it defined also the real power of the pope, as chief of this church. These regulations and amendments displeased the pope, and a considerable part of the French clergy: the latter have declared, and will to maintain, that the civil authority had no right to meddle with the spiritual one, and therefore did refuse to take the oath mentioned.

The civil authority of France is admitting the principle with them; it is not with the spirituality of the church the national assembly has meddled; it is with its temporalities: it did not dispute the supremacy of the pope as to the spiritual, so the argument of the opposing clergymen falls through.—All which the opposing clergymen say or do further, to persuade the weak and ignorant that they have a timorous soul, is merely a farce—They have before now, acknowledged the civil authority in ecclesiastical matters when exercised by kings—they have refused to conform themselves to the discipline of the council of Trent, though they have been several times requested by popes to do it; they have proved their obedience to the ordinances especially of king Henry IId. though contradictory not only to the discipline to be held in pursuance of the mentioned council, but even to some of its dogmatical decisions.

Had the national assembly not touched the lands, tythes, and all the rich property the clergymen had, they would probably have been less obstinate in refusing to take the oath.

As to the personal worth of the French representatives and other leading men amongst the French patriots, I fear not to assert with the greatest certainty, that they are conspicuous characters for parts and patriotism, worthy of the choice of their constituents; that all those that had any active part in the French revolution are very commendable by the spirit, the zeal, and the constancy they have proved, and are proving every day, in performing the glorious and arduous task Providence has trusted them with. It may not be improper to observe also, in a more particular manner, that the French revolution has been chiefly supported by the middle class; such as all the commercial part of France, the whole yeomanry, the head men of manufactories, the first lawyers, the philosophers of all ranks whatever; in fact, by all men who used to do all the great business of the kingdom, being hidden behind the automatons, who for the best part held the helm of government during the reign of despotism

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☞ A piece is received from the Revd. Samuel Porter, in answer to that inserted the 2d instant, signed Valentine Cook. Some circumstances renders it necessary that we should hear from the author before its publication.

Just opened, by the subscribers, at their Store in the Town of Greensburgh,
A Neat and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the season, which they will sell low for Cash, or such Country Produce as will answer their market.

TERRENCE & ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Those indebted to the subscriber before the date hereof, are desired to settle and pay off their respective balances before the first of March next, otherwise I will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving them into the hands of my attorney to have the same recovered by law.

ANDREW CAMPBELL.
Greensburgh, *Jan.* 21, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

BROKE *jail on the night of the 7th of October last a certain* JANE COCHRAN, *committed to the jail of Westmoreland county, for attempting to burn the house of William Jack, Esq. She is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, somewhat pitted with the small pox, born in Ireland, her clothing cannot be described as it is likely she would change them. Any person delivering said prisoner to the keeper of the jail at Greensburgh, shall receive the above reward.*

JOHN BRANDON, late jailor.
Greensburgh, Nov. 6, 1792.

Came to the Plantation of *the subscriber, living in Pitt township, about three miles from Pittsburgh, a small red HEIFER, about two years old, a slit off the left ear, and a wart under the right eye. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.*

JOHN WISE.
Allegheny county, Feb. 14, 1793.

A FULLING MILL *has been lately erected by the subscriber, at his Mills on Buffalo creek, and is now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Gass.—Care and attention will be paid to the different branches of the fulling business, by*

JOHN MOORE.
Ohio County, January 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Mill and Plantation in Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, two miles from Elizabeth town, and fifteen from Pittsburgh. The mill is within 200 yards of the river; she was rebuilt last summer and calculated to make merchant flour—she has two boulting chests and a rolling screen—she is well situated for business in a good neighbourhood. The plantation contains 300 acres, 80 of which is first rate bottom land, 50 of it is cleared, and 27 under timothy meadow; the remainder of the bottom is covered with sugar maple, which forms a sugar camp, equal, if not superior to any on the Monongahela river; 40 acres of the upland is cleared, the whole under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, one and a half stories high, with a cellar under and three rooms on the first floor, with two fire places, a still house, malt kiln, a stable, and several other outhouses, a young orchard of apple trees, a ferry and public roads leading to it from Pittsburgh, Canonsburgh, Washington, Redstone, Union town, Budd's and Simmerall's ferry, &c. It is well situated for any public business as a store or a tavern. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

JAMES PERRY.

January 3. 1793.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh, Jan. 1, 1793.

J. Almond, Joseph Burwell, Mrs. Baxter, Ligonier; Captain Samuel Breadin, Fayette county; John Crawford, care of Mr. Clark, Hannastown; Matthew Clark, Redstone; James Cannon, Derry township, 2; John Cannon, ditto; Thomas Cannon, near Union town; Bernard Connor, Huntington; Jonathan Culbert, Brush creek; Joseph Cummings, Hannastown; John Curry, near Greensburgh; James Chambers, care of the Revd. Mr. M'Mullen, Washington; Daniel Dougherty, David Du Juth, Loyalhannon; Robert Erwin, Fairfield; Robert Flat, Ligonier valley; John Ferguson, care of Joseph Cook, esq; Samuel Gourly, Mount Pleasant: Andrew Gwinn, Nathaniel George, Hempfield; John Guthrie, esq. Beaver run; Richard Graham, near Youghiogeny; John Henderson, merchant, Redstone; Andrew Hindman, Salem; James Heslip, John M'Clure Heslip and Moses Hoffman, all near Redstone; Benjamin Jack, James M'Kee, Washington; Robert M'Clean, Fayette, 2; Alexander M'Clary, or Captain Christy, Huntington; William Nichols, Mount Pleasant; John Nickelson, Redstone; Robert Newel, Huntington; John Proctor, near Greensburg; Charles Pollock, care of Mr. Clark, Hannastown; Robert Park, Mill creek; John Peaen, Rostraver; William Rankin, Rostraver; Thomas Ramsay, Fayette; James Smith, near Redstone; John Simmon, near Budds ferry; Robt. Thomson, Derry township; John Wilkinson, near Monongahela; Robert Watson, Huntington; William Wilson, near High Martin's, esq. William Wilson, Chartiers, care of the Revd. Mr. Henderson.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 4 1793.

Wingfield Mills, (Chartiers)

January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS just received by the last waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,* and *PATENT MEDICINES,* which he is selling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4/2, Rye 3/2, Barley 3/6, Corn 3/, Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeswax, &c. at the Pittsburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his business, will enable his neighbours and others, who wish to favor him with their custom of supplying themselves and families with every needful article on the easiest terms; as his goods are of the best quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 304 acres of land, situate in Monongalia county, state of Virginia, within four miles of Morgantown, and on the great road that leads to Uniontown. There is on said place a good square log House and Barn, a thriving young orchard, a good stream of water convenient to the buildings, about 100 acres are cleared, and under good fence. The title is indisputable. There need be nothing said as to the quality of the land, it is well known for its fertility; it is equal to any on this side the Allegheny. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the owner living on the premises.

THOMAS JOHN.

January 7, 1793.

All persons that have any demands against the estate of David Boys deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

JAMES BOYS,)
JAMES KENADY,) Adminrs.

January 19, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, a grey MARE about 12 years old, branded with H. on the near shoulder, and appears to be hipshot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HAMMOND, sen.

CAUTION.

AS frequent practice is made of taking away from buildings in this town, stones, bricks, lime, mortar and scaffolding; whoever is found guilty of said practice after this public notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

WM. GRAY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his *Store* to the house which was the late David Duncan's, in Water-street, next door but one to the Printing Office.—Where he is now opening a neat and general assortment of

Fall Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Country Store-keepers may be furnished on the best terms and a short credit where it may be required.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favoured me with their custom, they may rely on being served, as usual, with the best and cheapest goods.

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1792.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hugh Ross, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

MARGARET ROSS, Executrix

N. B. The Rope-making business is carried on by Mrs. Ross, who will give a generous price for good Hemp—A considerable quantity wanted immediately.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1792.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, eight miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading to Washington, a Sorrel COLT, three years old last spring, and has a star in the forhead.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

WILLIAM MISKELLY.

January 15, 1973.

ROBERT ERWIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and friends in particular, that he continues to keep that commodious House, in Market street, between Sixth & Seventh streets, now next door to the Surveyor General's Office since it was removed, and directly opposite the State Treasury;—where said Erwin designs for to keep, upon as moderate terms as possible to those who please to favor him with their custom, good Entertainment. Any assistance to strangers, in the land office, may be had by their humble servant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, July 24th, 1792.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened a *New Store* at his house in Water street, opposite to Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the season, which he means to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, deerskins, fur, and peltry. He flatters himself that by the moderation of his prices and attention to business to merit the attention of the public.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1792.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber are hereby requested to come in and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts that are not punctually paid on or before the first day of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1793.

Wanted as an Apprentice to *the Tanning business, a lad of about* 14 *or* 15 *years of age. Enquire of JACOB BEITZHOOVER, on the bank of the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh.*

January 15, 1793.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber, are hereby earnestly requested to come and pay off their respective balances in one month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for recovery.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1793.

THE *arrearages of Subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette has been for a long time accumulating—The expences of the publication are very considerable, and have annually amounted to* MORE *than the receipts for subscription; the consequences must be obvious—The Printer has no other resource than those arrearages to discharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in carrying on the publication.*

As but little attention has been paid to the several notices he has given to those indebted to make payment—he is obliged ONCE MORE *to request that they will discharge their respective balances in one month from this date; and in order to accommodate those who may be disposed to deliver either wheat, flour, or whiskey, he has appointed the following places where it will be received, viz.—Dr. Wilkins Mill on Peter's creek; Col. Canon's Mill on Chartiers; Henry Rankin's Mill on Racoon; by John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom, and Henry Smith, Wheling; and at any place William M'Kinley, Esq. of West Liberty, may appoint, for the subscribers in that neighbourhood, and at Printing Office. He flatters himself attention will be paid to this request, which will supercede the necessity of his pursuing measures which may prove disagreeable.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1792.

N. B. All persons are forwarned from paying John Lyon, formerly a Post Rider, any money, &c. on my account, as his receipts will not be admitted.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Legionville on the 29th ult. *Nathaniel Sutler*, a soldier belonging to Captain William Faulkner's company, about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, fair hair, took with part of his regimental cloathing, he formerly lived at Jacob's creek iron work. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to any continental officer, or secures him in any jail, shall receive the above reward.

NATHL. HUSTON, Lieut.
3d S. L. U. S.

Legionville, Jan. 4, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*